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FRACTIONAL CURRENCY COLLECTORS BOARD

MAY 2002 NEWSLETTER

NEW E-MAIL

As you can see on the header, my e-mail address has changed. I now have DSL! Boy is it fast. My new email address is **smcbb@sbcglobal.net**.

2001 MEMPHIS

The 2002 International Paper Money Show in Memphis is fast approaching. I hope you will all be able to attend. This is truly the greatest paper money show in the world and getting better every year. As always, there will be many, many dealers and rarities just waiting to be had or found. There will be our business meeting along with many other very informative association meetings. There will be the greatest paper money exhibits in any venue. So, come to Memphis June 14-16 and be a part of the greatest event in paper money collectors lives!!

MEETING

As per our usual, we will be having our annual business meeting at 12noon on Saturday, June 15. It will be in one of the meeting rooms of the hotel. Come join us. I don't know at this time what the program will be, but feel President O'Mara will have a quality one planned for us.

RAFFLE

A couple of years ago, we began having a raffle to help raise money for the FCCB. Last year's was even better and I am calling on our members to make this years the best ever. If you would like to donate an item(s) to the raffle, contact me. I would ask that you only donate quality items and not use this as a vehicle to purge your collection of those unwanted, dirty, common notes (I heard President O'Mara is donating one of his many 1352s—or is that 1253?

MEMBERSHIP

We are still adding members like crazy. We just added our 445th member with 211 active members. That sounds great (and it is), but I imagine we will lose 50 or so with this round of dues. We owe a great deal of gratitude to our membership chairman, Bill Brandimore and those who have recruited. Although I do not keep count, I think Rob Kravitz is responsible for signing up more member than anyone.

DUES ARE DUE!

Yes, it is that time again. Dues for 2002 were due January 1. If you joined before July 2001, you owe dues for 2002, which remain at \$15. If you have not paid your dues, please send them to Dr. Lee ASAP! He will be furiously collecting dues at Memphis and at the end of the show, will give me a list of all that have not paid. If your name is on this list, you will not be getting anymore newsletters until you are current.

MEMBER LOSS

It is my sad duty to inform you that one of our founding members, Jerry Hoffman has passed away. Jerry was a great friend to many of us and a very important part of our club. He will be greatly missed!

PAPER MONEY SPECIAL EDITION

The Society of Paper Money's journal Paper Money will feature fractional currency in its' January/February 2003 edition. The editor, Fred Reed, a long time FCCB'er is responsible for this happening. We have a number of good articles for the magazine from our members. If you still want to contribute to this special edition and are a dealer, how about buying an ad? Let me know if you are interested. The only way to ensure you are get a copy of this journal with its' fractional theme is to be a member of the SPMC. If you are interested see their website, www.spmc.org or contact me.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Membership listing
2. President's message
3. President O'Mara tries to top Chevy Chase's exploits .
4. Article from Coin World by Q. David Bowers about the need for fractional currency.
5. Article from Coin World by FCCB member and CW writer Michele Orzano on famous people pictured on paper money.
6. Four-page letter I purchased written by William Crawford about the time that he was nominated for President detailing possible thing that would happen if he received the nomination.
7. Receipt from the War Department for the purchase of 150 tons of Anthracite Coal—this was very important in the Civil War blockade and for the blockade-runners.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT – SPRING 2002

Well it's that time of the year again.... The pre-Memphis preparation frenzy!! Every year die hard paper money enthusiasts from around the country come together at the Memphis Coin Club's International Paper Money Show. This year is the 26th Annual and it will be held June 14, 15, and 16 at the Cook Convention Center in Memphis. The convention hotel is the Memphis Marriott Downtown and if you are making last minute reservations hurry, and if they are full they can give you the names of the closest hotels. The Fractional Currency Collectors Board (FCCB) will have it's annual meeting there and it will held on Saturday, June 15th at 12 noon... the room will be published at the show. We owe a great deal of thanks to Mike Crabb of the Memphis Coin Club for coordinating the entire show, and for always being able to schedule our club's meetings. Over the years, we have made some off beat requests (extended time, auditorium, equipment, projectors, food, etc) and Mike has always been able to assist us in getting it all done. So, if you see Mike at the show, please remember to give him a thanks from the FCCB.

Remember, this show is the one to go to if you can only go to one show all year. The scope of the bourse, exhibits, club meetings, presentations, auction material, good food, good company, and good fun is second to none. Try going there and having a bad time – it can't be done! It is always so much fun searching through dealer's inventories for fractional currency and watching other FCCBers do the same. Everyone shares their finds and much commentary and knowledge gets passed around just standing in the aisles. Something for everyone, and everyone comes away learning something new.... it's just great. I really have enjoyed this show more than any others over the years, and as some of you know, I couldn't make it last year at the last minute, so I have two years of pent up Memphis excitement in me... watch out Rendezvous!!! I'll definitely be getting a double order of smoked ribs there for lunch on Saturday, after the FCCB meeting of course, if anyone is looking for me. So for all FCCBers going to Memphis – see you there, and for all you thinking about it still – MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW...anyhow, anywhere!!!

Meanwhile around the FCCB... well things seem to have slowed down a little. I haven't heard from as many collectors as in Springs past, and Benny and I are getting fewer and fewer inquiries and articles or help writing things of interest to share with fellow FCCBer these days.... In fact the trickle we had has turned into a drought, so I have been wondering what it could all be about. I think it's just been a tough time for a lot of people over the last 6 months to a year, but I think that better times are coming. However, in good times and bad ones, there is always a need to unwind and relax, and I find no better way than our hobby. So as tough as things look and/or feel, make sure you take out some time for yourself...and try to relax and enjoy. And while you are sitting there looking at those great fractional notes of yours.... write something down about them or come up with a question about them, and share the thought with the rest of us. It'll get us all inquiring again and having fun again. Remember, the Society of Paper Money Collector's (SPMC) has been publishing their award winning *Paper Money* magazine in a new format lately. They have been having special "one-topic" issues published lately that are just fabulous. Under new Editor and fellow FCCBer, Fred Reed, this idea has really taken shape and is now flying. He has slated an issue early in 2003 to be dedicated to Fractional Currency and remember, we have taken up the challenge to fill it with great articles....soooooo, if you would like to help out with the effort, email myself (TFXILOM@aol.com) or Benny (see email address on front page) with your suggestions. We are really excited about this project, and to make it a success, would love to have everyone's input. Look forward to hearing from you and hope to see you in Memphis.

Fractionally Yours

Tom O'Mara – President, Fractional Currency Collectors Board

WHAT I DID ON MY SUMMER VACATION

and how it incorporated the FCCB and almost drove my family nuts!!!!!!

By Tom O'Mara

Hello there fellow fractional collectors!! Thought I would share with you a short story which started out as a fun adventure (at least I thought), and now, looking back at it, was just another crazy episode by a fractional currency enthusiast (or as our spouses, family and friends like to call us – NUTS). Last August, my family (wife and four children... then 11,9,7,3 years old) was spending our family summer vacation together with my wife's family, which included parents, siblings, spouses and children – all told, 10 adults, 8 children, 2 expected children, and 2 dogs. Just big enough to fit in one big beach house along the south eastern shore of Lake Michigan. This neat little beach community was where my wife's family used to vacation when they were all kids, and so, we were having a reunion of sorts. It was a blast spending the days on the beach, frolicking in the water, roasting marshmallows around a bonfire at sunset, picking blueberries, playing golf, etc, etc, etc... but, the numismatist in me is always on the prowl. I searched a few local antique stores for anything I guess, went to a local museum, but nothing, so I finally thought about this part of Michigan. Hmmm, who was from there and is related to currency; who do I know from around there, etc.?? Kept coming up empty, but then.....voila... I spotted that road sign... Paw Paw Lake Road.... Well, as an exhibitor at Memphis and a member of the FCCB (anyone else who falls in one of these two categories should recognize it as well) I knew immediately that FCCB charter member, and Memphis Exhibit Chairman Martin Delger lived nearby. Given some of the early morning black flies the previous day at the beach, I decided I would load some of the kids up (and anyone else who wanted to join me) in the rental mini-van and go exploring to visit Mart and say hello. How could I be in the neighborhood and not stop by? Plus, since I had to cancel my Memphis trip last June, I missed out witnessing Mike Marchioni presenting him with a plaque I had made up from the FCCB to Martin recognizing him for his 25 years as exhibit chair at Memphis. I looked up his name in the phone book, and found his address on Paw Paw Lake Drive. So off we went. Started out pretty good. We got to Paw Paw Lake Road very quickly and started to make way. The whole time I was telling all my children and nephews and nieces about fractional currency, and the monetary history of the Civil War. Of course it was early in the morning and they were still wide awake from a quick dosing of Apple Jacks and donuts, so the sugar was running strong in their veins, and they couldn't fall asleep no matter how hard I tried. I had the whole brood in the back counting out each and every house number.... Odds on that side, evens on the other... then suddenly, they switched!! Oh no, this could be a problem..but wait, what's that, now they are going down!! This was definitely a problem. "Dad, Uncle Tom, what do we do?"... "Are we lost!!!"... that's all I heard. "Calm down guys, I never get lost, plus there is a gas station up ahead." Well, I pulled in and quickly found out that we were near Little Paw Paw Lake and Paw Paw Lake was still a ways... actually, all the way around Little Paw Paw, which was still a good ways. Off we go again.

“Troops, I have it all under control.” My famous last words. We continue around Little Paw Paw Lake, and sure enough I spot signs now for Paw Paw Lake. The numbers start going the right direction again, although we are now suddenly and unexpectedly some 10,000 house numbers away it seemed. Huh, how big could this lake be? Well, we have gone this far and I am not going to stop. “Kids...are you with me?”... begrudgingly so, however they mumbled they would stick with me. Of course the alternative was more black flies, which they dreaded. Now unfortunately, the road was getting winding, and a few third seat mini-van riders mentioned they might be getting queasy. No problems, just a little slower on those turns, open the back windows, and hope for the best. After a second or third rendition of “Row, Row, Row your Boat” with multiple verses going simultaneously, I was getting a bit queasy myself, but onward we must travel. Finally.....we reached the other side of the lake... I mean the entire other side, right smack dab back where we started from, and no...I could not find the house number. At this point my band of merry men (boys and girls) were starting to become upset with the whole adventure..in fact, some of the littler ones were just plain starting to get upset. Now, one or two were crying and I was only moments from joining them. It seemed as if an hour or more had gone by on our search so far, and a cursory glance at the Windstar LCD clock confirmed it... it had been at least that much time. So what do I do? I really wanted to round out my summer vacation with some type of numismatic tie in, but the cool early summer drive was turning into a very hot, humid, ranting and raving carload full of non-numismatic types who only wanted to get back to the beach and water and were now actually craving a few black fly attacks over my long monetary diatribes. Okay, even I realized that it was time to throw in the towel, but had I been solo, I am sure I would possibly still be circling Paw Paw Lake and Little Paw Paw Lake just to say hi to a fellow FCCBer and hopefully to get a peek at some of his collection. That is always fun, sharing ones notes. Unfortunately, the gang wasn't as gung-ho as I was, so we somehow managed to meander back to our home base on the beach along the south eastern shore of Lake Michigan. We played on the beach, boated on the lake, and roasted marshmallows around a bonfire at sunset, but no one wanted to hear any more of my fractional currency tidbits, fun-facts, or stories for the rest of the vacation. Oh well, I did try.....maybe next time. So just remember, next family vacation and you find yourself in a fellow FCCBers neighborhood....PHONE FIRST, and get directions.

P.S. Days later on our 4-hour drive back across Michigan (west to east) on our way to the Detroit airport; I spotted an exit sign for Paw Paw Lake Drive. It was a mere 45 minutes from where we stayed and at least that far from where we searched, and yes it was Paw Paw Lake **Drive** NOT **Road**. We were searching **Road**, and Martin lives on **Drive**....again, PHONE FIRST!!



\$1,000 CONFEDERATE
States of America note was issued at Montgomery, Ala., as part of the first series of Confederate currency. Abraham Lincoln appears on the 50-cent fractional currency note issued by the United States between 1869 and 1875.

High hopes

Notes representative of nation's struggle

In April 1861 when the Civil War began, both sides had high hopes.

The Union thought it would be an easy win—as the Confederates were viewed as poorly equipped and without much of an industrial base behind them. On the other hand, the Confederates just wanted to be left alone. They envisioned the “wealth of the South”—corn, cotton, tobacco and rice yielding prosperity for years to come, it not in trade with the North, then through commerce with England (a prime buyer of cotton) and other countries.



The Joys of Collecting
Q. David Bowers

Reality proved to be different, and by December 1861 it was clear that both sides were in for a long, difficult and unfortunate experience. No one knew for sure who would win, as each side racked up victories. The public, fearful of the outcome, hoarded silver and gold coins. In a little while, by the second week of July 1862, not a dime, quarter dollar or gold dollar was to be seen anywhere in circulation in the East or Midwest.

All of a sudden, printed paper notes, little scrip bills and even printed envelopes enclosing regular postage stamps were used for change—to pay for a haircut or a carriage ride. Within the next year, encased postage stamps (mica-fronted brass cases enclosing a visible stamp from 1 cent to 90 cents), copper Civil War tokens and paper notes became the mainstays of commerce.

Private businesses and some banks issued scrip notes from 1 cent to 50 cents, with 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents being the most popular. Typically, they could be redeemed at the issuer's store for merchandise, or at a bank in exchange for bank notes or the new federal legal tender bills. Many if not most of these little notes have never been researched in depth—a wonderfully fertile field for any researcher who has a 10-cent note issued by E.D. Barker, to find out what Barker did, where his business was located, and so on.

For the occasion, the Union government issued millions of small notes called fractional currency, in values from 3 cents to 50 cents. The earliest of these, released in 1862, were imprinted *POSTAGE CURRENCY* and bore the same designs as current stamps, but on larger paper and with added inscriptions. These had perforated edges and were torn off of sheets, just like stamps. Later, fractional currency was distributed pre-cut, with plain edges and in little bundles. Such fractional currency was made into the 1870s, these in addition to larger denomination currency such as legal tender notes and national bank notes.

The Confederate States of America, first with its capital in Montgomery, Ala., and then in Richmond, Va., produced a rich panorama of paper money, all of which is highly collectible today. Usual denominations were \$5, \$10 and \$20, but higher and lower were printed. The \$500 and \$1,000 notes bearing the Montgomery imprint are classic rarities in the series, and choice examples sell on the long side of \$10,000.

The vast majority of Confederate notes are inexpensive, and for a few dollars up to \$50 per note, a decent collection can be assembled. It is a curious fact that when collecting paper money really became popular, beginning in the 1870s, the two areas of prime interest were Confederate notes and fractional currency, these in addition to Colonial and provincial notes.

There was a scramble to buy these relics of the Civil War, but absolutely no interest in national bank notes, and not much interest in any other federal bills as well, nearly all of which were worth just face value. Silver coins did not return to general circulation until 1876, and gold coins were absent until December 1878. From 1862 to 1876 we had a “coinless” society, at least for silver and gold issues. It wasn't until 1953 when a popular book on paper money, *Paper Money of the United States*, by Robert Friedberg, became available, after which the market was never the same.

Q. David Bowers is president of Bowers and Merena Galleries Inc. and a prolific numismatic author.

Famous faces on U.S. currency

Portraits of U.S. cabinet officials commonplace on 18th, 19th century notes

By Michele Orzazo
COIN WORLD Staff

The fabled 15 minutes of fame may elude most Americans but that's not the case with many United States cabinet officials from the 18th and 19th centuries.

Many Treasury secretaries and other federal officials have had their portraits on U.S. paper money.

At least one of those faces is very familiar to today's Americans — Alexander Hamilton.

His portrait can be seen every day on the current \$10 Federal Reserve notes.

But most of the other faces are probably only recognizable by collectors or other students of history.

Hamilton served as the first Treasury secretary. He also has the distinction of being appointed by the first president of the United States, George Washington. Hamilton served for nearly six years beginning Sept. 11, 1789.

Among his first duties was finding a way to pay off the debt of the Revolutionary War. Among his many innovations, Hamilton took a page from British officials

and implemented a program of customs duties and excise taxes. Hamilton is also known for having died at the hands of Aaron Burr, who while vice president of the United States shot Hamilton during a duel fought over their political feud.

His portrait appears on Series 1862 \$2 United States notes; Series 1861 \$5 demand notes; Series 1869, 1875, 1878, 1880 \$20 United States notes; Series 1862, 1863 \$50 United States notes; \$50 compound interest Treasury notes; \$500 interest-bearing three-year notes; 1863 to 1875, 1882 and 1922 \$1,000 gold certificates; Series 1918 \$1,000 Federal Reserve notes; and all small-size \$10 Federal Reserve notes from Series 1928 to the present day.

Though Hamilton may be the best-known name, each of the

following individuals served during a significant time in American history and many were involved in crucial decisions in terms of steering America through rough financial waters. Some served as Treasury secretary multiple times in addition to serving in other high-level cabinet positions.

Many Treasury secretaries and other federal officials have had their portraits on U.S. paper money.

Samuel Dexter was appointed by President John Adams to be the third Treasury secretary in 1801. A year earlier Dexter had resigned his seat as Massachusetts senator to become secretary of war in

Adams' cabinet.

Dexter served as Treasury secretary under Adams for three months until President Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated. Dexter continued in his Treasury office until May 13, 1801, when Jefferson nominated Albert Gallatin as Treasury secretary.

Dexter's portrait was used on the Fourth Issue 50-cent fractional currency notes. These small paper notes, whose designs resembled postage stamps, were circulated in denominations of 3, 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 cents beginning in 1869.

Gallatin, who was born in Switzerland, served as Treasury secretary for nearly eight years beginning on May 14, 1801.

Following the election of President James Madison, Gallatin continued as Treasury secretary for another five years before resigning Feb. 8, 1814. He initiated the annual report to Congress concerning the nation's fiscal health.

A small portrait of Gallatin appears on the 1847 \$1,000 interest-bearing note along with that of Alexander J. Dallas.

Dallas was appointed as the sixth Treasury secretary. He served President Madison for three years starting Oct. 6, 1814. He advocated an internal revenue tax, which was not imposed until 1913.

Dallas also favored the creation of the second Bank of the United States.

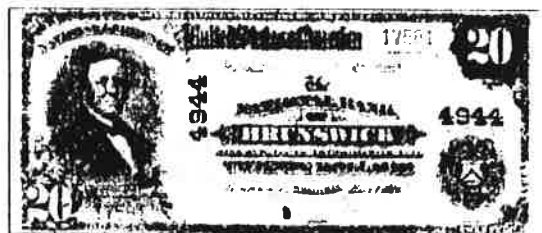
William H. Crawford followed Dallas and served Madison for



PORTRAIT of William Windom appears on the Series 1891 \$2 silver certificates. Windom served two presidents as Treasury secretary, President James Garfield in 1881 and President Benjamin Harrison in 1889.



BOB HOPE look-alike William Crawford was depicted on the Fifth Issue 50-cent fractional note. Crawford was a leader in Southern politics and served in the U.S. Senate from Georgia and even ran for U.S. president in 1824 but lost to John Quincy Adams.



SERIES 1902 \$20 national bank note features a portrait of Hugh McCulloch. He served almost eight weeks as Abraham Lincoln's third and final Treasury secretary. He returned to that post during Chester A. Arthur's administration.

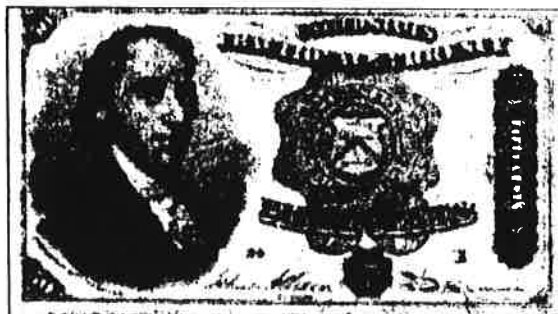


PORTRAIT of Alexander Hamilton was used on many U.S. federal issues, including this Series 1861 \$5 demand note. Hamilton has the distinction of being the first Treasury secretary and his portrait on small-size \$10 Federal Reserve notes now in circulation is a reminder of his service.

five months beginning Oct. 22, 1816. He continued in office when President James Monroe was elected, and served until March 6, 1825.

Crawford's portrait was used on the Fifth Issue 50-cent notes. Crawford was a leader in South

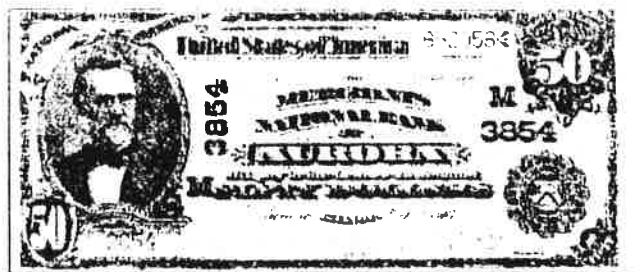
See **CABINET** Page 68



All images courtesy Currency Auctions of America/Heritage Numismatic Auctions Inc. **A LONGTIME** public servant, Samuel Dexter served as the third Treasury secretary. His portrait was used on the Fourth Issue 50-cent note.



TRADEMARK flowing mutton-chops show nicely in this portrait of William Pitt Fessenden used on the Third Issue 25-cent fractional note.



All images courtesy Currency Auctions of America/Heritage Numismatic Auctions Inc.
PORTRAIT of John Sherman is on this Series 1902 \$50 national bank note. Sherman served as the 32nd Treasury secretary during the Rutherford B. Hayes administration.

CABINET from Page 66

ern politics. He served in the U.S. Senate from Georgia and even ran for president in 1824. He lost that race to John Quincy Adams.

In 1845, President James K. Polk appointed Robert J. Walker as the 18th Treasury secretary. Walker was in office for four years and his portrait was used on the 25-cent fractional currency notes. While secretary, Walker pushed for an independent Treasury system.

President Zachary Taylor selected William M. Meredith to be the 19th Treasury secretary in 1849. Meredith's term of office was nearly 15 months.

Meredith, a native of Pennsylvania, served as Treasury secretary under President Millard Fillmore for a few days in 1850. Meredith's portrait was used on the Fifth Issue 10-cent notes.

President James Buchanan appointed Howell Cobb as his Treasury secretary.

Cobb was in office for three years beginning March 7, 1857.

Cobb resigned office when Abraham Lincoln was elected president in 1860, convinced that the election justified secession of the Southern states.

A \$500 interest-bearing Treasury note has a small portrait of Cobb on the face.

Salmon P. Chase took office as President Abraham Lincoln's Treasury secretary on March 7, 1861, and served for three years. Chase had resigned from the Senate to become part of Lincoln's cabinet when the Civil War began.

He is credited with recommending the issuance of paper money to finance the war.

Chase's portrait was used on the Series 1862 \$1 United States note; \$10 compound interest Treasury notes; \$20 interest-bearing notes of 1861; Series 1918, 1928, 1934, 1934A and 1934B \$10,000 Federal Reserve notes; and Series 1928 and 1934 \$10,000 gold certificates.

Treasury Secretary William Pitt Fessenden's portrait, showing his flowing mutton-chops, was used on the Third Issue 25-cent notes.

He replaced Chase as Treasury secretary and served for only eight months before resigning and returning to the U.S. Senate as one of Maine's senators.

While in office, Fessenden introduced several short-term bonds to raise money for the war effort.

Upon Fessenden's resignation, Lincoln appointed a third Treasury secretary, who was to serve him throughout the remainder of his presidency: Hugh McCulloch.

He served as the 27th Treasury secretary for almost eight weeks. Lincoln was assassinated April 14, 1865. McCulloch stayed on as Treasury secretary until 1869, serving Lincoln's vice president, Andrew Johnson, when he assumed the presidency.

McCulloch was called back into service for six months in 1884 as the 36th Treasury secretary for President Chester A. Arthur, who took office after President James Garfield was assassinated. McCulloch's portrait is on the Series 1902 \$20 national bank notes.

John Sherman served as the 32nd Treasury secretary during the administration of Rutherford B. Hayes. Sherman's four-year term of office began March 10, 1877. He also served in both the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate and as secretary of state. His portrait was used on the series 1902 \$50 national bank notes. His brother, Army Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, also is depicted on several notes.

William Windom served six months as 33rd Treasury secretary beginning March 8, 1881.

President James Garfield had nominated him; Garfield was shot by an assassin July 2, 1881, and died Sept. 19. Windom continued as Treasury secretary for two months after Chester A. Arthur took office.

But it was not to be the last time Windom served the U.S. Treasury. In 1889, President Benjamin Harrison appointed him as the 39th Treasury secretary.

Windom's second round of service lasted nearly two years. His portrait is on the Series 1891 \$2 silver certificate.

The last Treasury secretary to have his portrait on U.S. paper money is Daniel Manning.

President Grover Cleveland nominated Manning in 1885. Manning, a former journalist and New York political leader, served until 1887. His portrait can be found on Series 1886 and 1891 \$20 silver certificates. **CS**

Washington 24th March
1824

~~My dear Sir~~

Your letter of the 20th instant
has been received by this day's mail.

I am much indebted to you for the interest
you take in what concerns me as an indi-
vidual, and as an officer of the government.

I have never seen Mr. Davis except in
this city, where I have seen him at the so-
ble of the house, and ^{present} President of the United
States, in company with Senators and
representatives of the people. I have lately
heard his character represented as very bad
and am led to believe, that there are ble-
mishes in it which at least ^{in some degree} justify the
opinion, ~~as a matter of fact~~, ^{that} you have expres-
sed. Indeed I am sorry to learn from other
sources that the opinion you have formed
of him, is entertained by a number of

my friend in New York I think it was
in the year 1808. That ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~man~~ ^{man} ~~who~~ ^{who} ~~called~~ ^{called} ~~upon~~ ^{upon} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~gentleman~~ ^{gentleman} ~~with~~ ^{with} ~~whom~~ ^{whom} ~~I~~ ^I ~~dined~~ ^{dined}. Two of whom were repre-
sentatives of that State, viz Judge Trenchard
& Dr. Kirkpatrick. I found him sensible, &
extremely shrewd. When in the city he ap-
peared to me to be countenanced, and even
counted by ^{some of} the members of that State, with
whom he apparently associated, upon terms
of equality. Since my return from Europe,
he has frequently written to ~~me~~ ^{me}, and I
have answered some of his letters. Some
several ~~times~~ ^{times} ~~has~~ ^{has} ~~been~~ ^{been} ~~informed~~ ^{informed} ~~that~~ ^{that} ~~he~~ ^{he} ~~was~~ ^{was}
in the habit of showing my letters, or read-
ing parts of them, but it has only been
recently stated to me that he was a
man of genuine bad character. I now
understand, that this has been the opinion.

for many years, of some of those with whom
I have been ^{him} associated upon terms not only
of familiarity, but of equality.

If I should ever be placed in ^a situation
where it will be my duty to bestow office,
that duty will be discharged according to
the best of my judgment, unshackled by
promises or pre-engagements because I have
not only made none such, but am resolu-
ted to make none. The idea therefore, that
Mr. Davis, or any other person, has any rea-
son to expect to be rewarded by me with
an office, unconnected with the promotion
of the public good, is without foundation.

I am much obliged to you for the infor-
mation you have given, more because
~~it affirms~~ it affirms me of the interest you feel in my
affairs, than for the information itself. I have
in fact during the last ~~year~~ ~~month~~ ~~year~~.

ceived the same information from two or three
of my friends, in whose judgment I had great
confidence & had determined on the course
of conduct which a regard for decorum, and
motives of self respect required. Your letter
only confirms me in that course, and more strongly
by convincing me of its correctness.

Public opinion here, derived I believe prin-
cipally from a particular department of
the government has designated the Secretary
of the Navy as the successor of the late Judge
Livingston, and Judge Southard as Mr J's
successor. It is ^{perhaps} ~~more~~ more correct to say,
that public report asserts that these appoint-
ments have been made. I knew nothing
more than these reports.

I remain Dear ~~friend~~ with
sentiments of sincere respect

Yours &c

Wm. H. Crawford



TYLER, STONE & CO.

1328 Walnut Street.

This Certifies, That we have shipped, by
order of the United States Government, on board
the *SS. Sallie W. Fowler*
of *Orient S. I.*
about One Hundred & fifty Tons of
Anthracite Coal, consigned to the U. S. War
Department, at *Newbern N. C.*
Tyler Stone & Co.
Danbury

Philadelphia. April 7. 1862.